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Mr. Livingston's Discouraging Utterances.

The Hon. LEONIDAS FELIX LIVINGSTON of Georgia is the first Democratic statesman and legislator, so far as we know, to pronounce publicly an opinion concerning the proposed programme of trust repression by Constitutional amendment. The opinion is very interesting, coming from such a source.

Remember that Mr. LIVINGSTON represents those very votes in Congress which are indispensable to the success of the plan. No resolution submitting an amendment to the States can pass the present House of Representatives without the assistance of at least thirty-nine Democrats or Populists.

This would be true even if the promoters of the enterprise were sure of every Republican vote in the House. They are not sure of every Republican vote. Two years ago, when the similar amendment at that time advocated so powerfully by Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine failed to receive the necessary twothirds vote, two Republicans, Mr. LOUD and Mr. McCall, recorded themselves against it, as a matter of principle, although they knew as well as any one of their fellow partisans that it was simply harmless buncombe. Since then Mr. LITTLEFIELD himself, that distinguished pioneer in this field of thought, that earnest and practical-minded student of the possibilities of trust-repression, has ranged himself with those who and monopolies by means of amending the Federal Constitution.

Here, then, are three leading Republicans of the House on record already against the idea; and that increases from thirty-nine to forty-two the minimum number of Democratic votes required at the very first stage of the process. It is impossible to say how many other House Republicans would stand with McCall, Loud and LITTLE-VIELD in case the amendment were proposed in good faith and they were confronted with the immeasurable consequences of so radical a change in the Federal system. Perhaps, on the whole, it would be safer for the managers of the proposed resolution to make up their minds that they cannot get it through the House until they have persuaded fifty or sixty Democrats to support their plan.

There is nothing yet to warrant the House, if they should decide to postpone their efforts until the new Congress meets a year from next December. The coming elections, however, will throw more light on this question.

The importance of Mr. Livingston's attitude will be appreciated when the facts already recited are clearly understood; for he is one of the House Democrats who would seem most likely to waive technical considerations of partisanship and join with the Republicans in any honest and promising endeavor to repress the trusts. If the Hon. LEON-IDAS FELIX LIVINGSTON had announced that he was ready to support a resolution to submit the proposed Constitutional amendment, it would by no means have followed that the remainder of the required fifty or sixty Democratic auxilfaries could have been enlisted. But with Mr. LIVINGSTON setting his face sternly against the programme, the prospect of making up the required number certainly is not strengthened. If he is not available, who is?

Mr. LIVINGSTON declares that "all talk about a Constitutional amendment to give Congress power to regulate trusts by incorporating them is worse than useless." In his opinion such an amendment could never be ratified by three-fourths of the States. " It would strike at the foundation of Statehood." he says. " The States would never give up their right in favor of Congress. They never would think of doing that."

We are inclined to think that the gentleman is not in error. Nevertheless, his views on the possibility of ultimate ratification by the States are of much less immediate interest and importance than the positive indication he here gives of his own course, and of the probable course of the enthusiastic trust-repressing Democrats of his class, when they are asked later on to lend their votes to help put the proposed amendment on Its legs and start the same toward the

States for ratification. Mr. LIVINGSTON'S announcement is a confirmation of the revised opinion recently expressed by the learned and thoughtful Mr. LITTLEFIELD as to the Impracticability of the Constitutional the railroads' interest to do so; and these amendment plan. At the same time it is like a bucket of ice water upon the hopes of those who have been advocating the plan with ardent expectations but very vague ideas regarding the practical methods of accomplishment.

The Sea Girt Matches.

The Sea Girt rifle meeting, the joint annual tournament of the National Rifle Association, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association, ended successfully on Saturday after eight days of good shooting. Only one match was delayed on account of rain, and that for only two hours; the number of entries in the various events was greater than ever before, and the scoring higher than in

other years.

Britain, was won by Corporal K. K. V. York, from a field of forty-one competiadded a handicap of 18 for using a military rifle and Government ammunition. Private Bell. First New Jersey, made bullseyes, a feat that recalls the old days of rifle shooting.

The team from Squadron A. N. G. N. Y., won the carbine match at 200 and 500 yards from seven rivals, scoring 208 | dollar laid out upon the property ought out of 250; and was second out of seven in the revolver team match, the honors going to Light Battery A. Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with 540 out of 750.

The New York team of twelve men won the Hilton trophy from a field of nine, making the record of 1,138 out of a possible 1,260 points at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Teams from New Jersey, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, the United States Marine Corps, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the United States Army and Maryland, competed for this cup. The Interstate military match, shot by the same number of competitors, went to the New Jersey team with another record score, 1.082 out of 1,200 at 200 and 500 yards; the Leach cup, offered in competition for the first time in twenty years, was won by Sergt. LEUSCHNER, Seventyfourth New York, with 59 out of a possible 75 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, from forty-one competitors. The President's match, for the individual military championship of the United States, was won y Private G. E. COOK, First District of Columbia Regiment, with 189 out of 210 at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. Forty-seven marksmen competed, and Private Cook won by having the best score at 1,000 yards, Private LIEZEAR, Sixth Pennsylvania, tving him in points, but falling behind on the long range.

While the scoring was better than at earlier matches, it was not so good as it should be. Very few " possibles " were made, and none of the few at the extreme ranges. Only eighteen possibles were made at 500 yards, only two at 600 yards and only one at 800 yards. though there were many scores lacking do not favor the idea of attempting to but one point of being perfect. The get at the conspiracies, combinations Leach cup was won by a score of one less than centres, while other matches were won with scores only a little better than centres: that is, with only a little more than 80 per cent, of the possible scores. It is evident that long-range shooting is not practised very much. The English scores are ahead of ours, and indicate that our marksmen need practice to regain the position they held in the "seventies."

English Railways and American.

Something very nearly approaching a sensation has been created in England by the publication of a letter in the London Times analyzing and attacking the whole system of Great Britain's railway finance. The writer preserves his anonymity, but he is declared by the editor of the Times to be fully competent to deal with his subject, and the Times also avers that, in its opinion, its correhope that the situation will be any better spondent proved his assertion, namely, for the amenders in the Fifty-eighth that, judged by American standards, very many of the railroads in Great Britain are insolvent.

The radical difference in the methods of railway bookkeeping and financial management prevailing between England and America is perhaps not fully appreciated by people here. The English railways do not pay a fixed rate of dividend upon their shares, but distribute among the stockholders at the end of each year what has been earned in that year. Small reserve funds, if any, are maintained; and the yearly distribution of profits virtually includes the entire net earnings of the concern. All improvements and additions, however small, are provided for by an issue of stock, or, as the technical phrase is, charged to capital account; and this charge takes in very many expenditures that in America, even upon the most sleazily managed railroads, would not be considered as for "betterments," but as ordinary running expenses. Thus the capitalization of the English roads has reached prodigious figures.

In this country, of course, the great railway systems aim to distribute only a portion of their earnings, placing perhaps the greater portion in cash surpluses or in expenditures for maintenance of way, structure and equipment. The effort is to pay a fixed rate of dividend on railroad shares, keeping the rate so low that it can be maintained in bad years as well as in good. The American principle has been to issue new stock only after a lapse of years in enforced representation of the increased value of the railway property, or as a means of providing money for a direct and immediate outlay, such as the purchase of another road.

The English people are just awaking to the evils of their peculiar method. The capital share issues of their roads have become so great that it is difficult to maintain dividends upon them, and in the effort to preserve these dividends money is spent with more and more reluctance for keeping the property in good condition. The railroads are unwilling to reduce freight and passenger | That is, of the 66 negro men and women rates when it would obviously be for the public interest and hence, in time, for tariffs are, therefore, kept at heights which check the entire business development of the country. The roads have spent in dividends what they should have laid out upon their property; and the increased capitalization by means of tained now amounts, at least in some was the preponderating cause which instances, to more than the roads are

We are all happy that our own railroad managers have been wiser than their English brethren; but the plight of the English roads to-day carries, nevertheless, an impressive warning. It is a caution against too great an increase of railway capitalization. It is that our railroad managers ought to continue steadfastly in the old-fashioned way of doing business and not be led in the Purely sentimental causes rather than

the National Rifle Association of Great | their maxims and paying increased divi- except a small minority of the suicides dends while borrowing money for im-CASEY, Company B, Seventy-first New provements. The old-fashioned American policy has never been loved by specutors, with an actual score of 128 out of a lators, however greatly it may have possible 150 at 1,000 yards; to which was commended itself to investors; and it is in just such days as the present, when a happy temperament. A few negro and power that the traditional ideas that an actual score of 136, at the thousand- are covered with ancient glory are most yard range getting twelve consecutive assailed. In nearly every great railroad corporation in this country to-day there is a minority-and, in some instances, we are sorry to say, a majority interest-which fervently urges that every in fresh issues of capital. There is a charged in court. tendency, even, to provide for all such improvements by successive bond issues, distributing earnings galore meantime. These tendencies, if they prevail, will bring just as surely as they have in England a dark day of reckoning for railroad interests and will leave stockholders here, moreover, worse off than the English investors are to-day; for while English overcapitalization is in stock simply, ours will have assumed the form of mortgage liens whose prior demands in the final accounting will leave the poor holders of stock certificates with pieces of paper only in their hands.

Schools and Pupils.

In round numbers more than 500,000 children began work vesterday in our 261 public schools, which were designed to afford a seating capacity for about 470,000 pupils. More than 40,000 of these pupils will have to go on the parttime list; that is, they will be deprived of two hours of instruction every school day because there is no room for them. These figures deal only with the pupils who have been registered and accepted. They do not indicate the real conditions in some of our more congested districts in the lower part of New York.

For instance, over 700 applicants have been registered in one downtown school since last Wednesday, but not more than 10 per cent, of that number can be accepted because there are not sittings enough. The others will be sent to schools that are less crowded, if such can be found within reach of their

The spectacle of hundreds of fathers and mothers leading their children to school and vainly applying for admission is not new, but it is none the less distressing. The schools now building. which will accommodate about 15,000 pupils, will not be completed for months. There has not been a time during the past ten years when the school accommodations were equal to the demand. Our school population is now increasing more rapidly than are the accommodations provided for it. Supt. MAXWELL was quoted last week as saying that he did not expect to live to see the day when the amount of school room would be enough. Yet what makes a more imperative demand on the resources of the city than schools?

The India-Rubber Platform

The Iowa Democrats are much praised by other Democrats who are afraid of the Kansas City platform and want to have their party muffle itself in a cloud of meaningless generalities. In the view of these cautious and politic persons the gem of the Iowa platform is this:

" We declare anew our faith in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party and renew our allegiance thereto."

What are those fundamental princi ples? What you please. This in New York and that in Nebraska. Love the Kansas City platform in Ohio, forget it in Pennsylvania. The utmost liberty of private judgment and public utterance is allowed, but remember that the real Democratic faith is faith in fundamental Democratic principles. Every Democrat must believe in them and can have no trouble in believing in them. To define them would be to invite useless discussion and discord

A highly elastic India-rubber platform.

Suicides Among Negroes.

A correspondent wrote to us, a few days ago, that a recent attempt by a negro to kill himself by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge was the first case of an attempt at suicide by a negro that he had ever heard of, and he quoted a Southern man, of large experience among the negroes," to the same effect. Neither of them, however, had taken the pains to inform himself as to the facts. though these are easily obtainable, or he would have heard of many negro

It is true that the suicide rate in this country is much less among the negroes than the whites; but that 104 negroes killed themselves in 1900 is proved by the census statistics quoted by Mr. F. S.

CRUM in THE SUN of yesterday. We have also received from a medical authority on the subject a list of 66 successful or unsuccessful attempts at suicide made by negroes in our New York boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx during the period from Jan. 1. 1894, to Sept. 5, 1902. Of these, 36 were by women and 30 by men; but of the total number, only 21 were successful. who essayed to commit suicide in these boroughs during that time, more than two-thirds, or 45, failed in the attempt. Of these unsuccessful ones, 28 were

women and 17 men. Desire for self-destruction among the negroes does not seem to be accompanied by sufficient resolution to carry the job through, except in a very few instances. which the dividends have been main- Love, with its concomitant of jealousy, induced the women to try suicide. The ages of the women averaged less than those of the men. Fourteen of the women made the attempt between the ages of 14 and 20 years, the girl of 14 years having been a schoolgirl who made an unsuccessful attempt to kill herself with carbolic acid because of fear of punishment. A negro boy of 16 years tried, unsuccessfully, to commit suicide because he was not allowed to go in swimming. The Wimbledon cup, presented by enthusiasm of boom times into reversing any sharp hardship of life induced all

and attempts at suicide

The inference from this list is that the tendency to suicide among our negro population is not alarming. Negroes are fortunate in that best of possessions, speculation has assumed such dimensions | girls who, for the moment, lose all joy in life when they are disappointed in love or are tortured by jealousy, may take poison, but they are not likely to take a dose large enough to kill them.

We observe, by the way, that none of the negroes who recovered from attempts at suicide was subjected to the penalty the law of this State provides to be "made up" to the stockholders for that offence. They were all dis-

> There need be no alarm over the sinking of the Haytian revolutionary gunboat Crête-à-Pierrot by the German gunboat Panther. The ample learning of Secretary HAY in matters international and the imperturbable Americanism toward such questions of President ROOSEVELT forbid any idea that our interests on this side of the water will not be understood and looked after.

> The result of the Maine election is what might have been expected. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by a normal majority of about 24,000 votes. The majority might have been greater had it not been for local discontent with the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. All four Republican Congressmen are returned as usual, and as usual Maine leads the wav

Whether the navy in the course of its recent manguyres succeeded in its designs. or whether the army was able to prevent the execution of those designs, is not yet apparent, and will not be until the Board f Umpires shall have considered the reports nade by the umpires and observers, representing both services, who were stationed on the vessels and in the forts engaged. To the public the manœuvres were merely spectacular events: but to the services they were the practical working out of important questions of tactics and strategy, as well as the inspection, under service conditions,

of the preparedness of forts and fleet. Last year's manœuvres of the British Navy set two opposing fleets in action, and it was a simple matter to draw up rules by which a vessel might theoretically be but out of action, and sent into port by the umpires; and several vessels, attacked by stronger ships and not relieved by the arrival of others of their own fleet, were ordered into port as destroyed. In the nava! manœuvres which will take place during the winter, off the Cuban coast, similar rules are possible and probable, for the conditions there will differ wholly from those of last week's operations, inasmuch as the army will have no part in the war game then to be played.

What with the management of the Police Department in connection with the riot at Rabbi Joseph's funeral and of the Fire Department in connection with the effort capture the place so ably held by Fire Chief CROKER the municipal administration is likely to become known as " queer.

No sensible person, in opposing the domination of the business of this country by trusts, is opposed to incorporated capital operating legally, but limits his opposition to those bodies which transcend law, and, in order that a good corporation may not become a bad one, demands the enactment of such laws as will punish the bad ones and prevent their increase—Louistille Courier-Louistille

The objectionable trust, or, in other words, the objectionable in trustism, is here declared to be the trust that "transcends

the law." Why then are new laws necessary

The attorney for the United Mine Workers and the People's Alliance of Pottsville was quoted in THE SUN of Sunday as admitting that a compulsory arbitration bill would be unconstitutional. So the only thing that he would advise the special seasion of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which he expects to be called, would be to increase the tax on the mines.

In thus punishing the mine owners the miners would punish themselves worse. The more money taken from the mines the less must be the sum to be divided among the miners in the shape of wages.

It is pleasant to read of the arrival at New Bedford of a whaler filled with oil. There is life in the ocean yet, and the oilbearing earth has no monopoly.

The Seneca Indians of the Indian Territory had their annual green-corn dance last week. If they have real good green corn they are much luckier than most white men. at least in the cities. In this town the socalled green corn gets worse every year and the grocers seem to have no conception of what green corn is. The man who eats an ear of the stuff that passes for green corn hereabouts gratifies his memory rather than his palate.

At the South Congregational Church in Chicago Sunday afternoon, ROBERT CHIS-HOLM BAIN whistled the following num-

" Holy City " (ADAMS), " Voices of the Woods (RUBINSTEIN), and "O Loving Voice of JESUS" LAFBEN

Mr. Bain is said to be a " sweet and penetrating " whistler, and he was " engaged and advertised as the musical feature of the afternoon.

The Hon. N. C. NEALE is the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio district. According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a venerable Democratic organ, Mr. NEALE is " not a very strong advocate of free rade." He called on the Hon. Tom Johnson, who gave him this piece of advice: " Tell 'em to abolish the Custom House."

Tom is one of the most vigorous, cheerful and all-around abolishers in the world.

The Ohio town of Mansfield has just had a festival of great originality. It was calle the " BILLS' picnic," and every WILLIAM in the place was invited. A he goat led the grand march. The Lean BILLS and the Fat BILLS played a baseball game. Then the BILLs feasted; and speeches were made by representatives of the Law BILLS, the Shoe BILLS, and so on. Here is a sociable idea which can be put into effect wherever there are two or more bearers of the same Christian name.

A Vanishing Vice-Pride. From the London Spectator.

cruel pride denounced in the Bible the pride which delighted to humiliate, the mortal moral disease of the mighty-is now but seldom seen. The dying out of certain forms of power. the increase all over Europe of individual freedom.

have abated "the despitefulness of the proud."

Take two common forms of pride, pride of birth and pride of intellect, and see how they have been modified of late. Surely in the present day the former does more good than harm. The pride which could inflict torture for presumption is

Pride of intellect still lives, and still divides man and man far more widely than pride of birth. But pride of intellect is not what it was. Agnosticism in all its forms has dealt it a fearful blow.

ABOUT LOWER PRICES ABROAD. The Democratic Bugaboo Examined and

Disposed Of. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ou Democratic friends are trying to force an issue out of the fact that some of our manu factures are sold abroad at lower prices than at home. I admit that such is the case but what does it amount to? Let the uncontroverted figures tell:

In 1902, fiscal year, we manufactured \$13, 001.704.000, of which we sold abroad \$403. 890,763, and of that \$400,000,000, at lower prices only \$3,987,000 In other words, of all our sales abroad of

of \$13,000,000,000, the proportion so sold was less than one-thirtieth of 1 per cent. That is all it cost us in the way of "cut prices" to keep 6,750,000 wage earners working full time at high wages, instead of a far lesser number working stort time at lower wage. as in the gloomy low tariff years of 1893-96. Pursuing the nvestigation further, before the industrious Industrial Commission, that the following lines of manufacture were variously reduced in price for foreign sale. The testimony gives the total annual

> Experied. Product Machine tools Motors and dynamos 150,000 Canned apples Planos and organs. Bottled beer Steel plates, net tons. Garden tools 1,500 Optical apparatus 120.00x Locks and padlocks 65,000 Steam fire engines 10,000 \$0,000 17,000 Printing presses ron working machinery 40,000 Copper wire and sheets Flectrical instruments 75,00x 24,000 Metal planing machines

Bottle washing machines

Patent books and eyes

Cut soles.

\$.000

19,000

I have been unable to find any suffi

ient data regarding the "washboards

and meat choppers," so prominently referred to by Chairman Griggs and the Democratic papers. Now, let us see what the witnesses said as to the rates of reduction and the reasons therefor. I summarize and quote: Exenty per cent lower to offset transportation charges and duty lower on a cunt of Canadian tariff: 5 to 10 per cent, to commission houses (almost alslightly less at times on account of American competition |a natural result of busy 1ac tories): 5 per cent. less: lower because of drawback; lower to meet English, French and German [cheap labor] manufacturers; 20 per cent lower to sell surplus [a frequent reason to get rid of out-of-date goods]; lower by cost of boxing and delivery; discount, 10 per cent, which equals cost of selling in the United States, a constant reason in these days of multifarious American drummers, to bring the markets to the merchant instead of the merchant going to the market in the good, old. slow-going [Democratic] days; lower to run full time [clearly in the interest of the American wage earner]; lower because terms are cash, lower rather than be forced out of the market, 10 per cent, less to England and Canada, all others higher; average, 2 to 3 per cent, lower to meet foreign prices, lower to increase volume of business at home [and employ more men]; and in one drawback: lower to meet English, French prices lower to increase volume of business at home [and employ more men]; and in one solitary, unfortunate case—anvils—practically at cost to meet foreign [cheap labor] competition. The final report of the Industrial Commission, Vol. AlX., page 626, sums up on this point of selling at lower prices abroad, as follows: In order to gain and hold foreign trade it has occasionally been necessary for both combinations and individual exporters to make low prices to foreign purchasers. It is in evidence before the commission that, even within this country, the more distant markets receive concessions in price. In about 20 per cent, of the cases covered by the commismission's returns the export prices have consumers. Sometimes merely surplus consumers. Sometimes merely surplus stocks have been unloaded upon the foreign market. At other times, when the home demand has slackened somewhat, it has been possible to keep manufacturing establishments employed to their full capacity lishments employed to their full capacity and most productive efficiency, only by fireg a foreign market for part of the product, and that could be best done by cutting prices.

duen, and that could be best done by cutting prices.

The practice is quite common in all countries, and on the part of separate establishments as well as of combinations. Were this plan not adopted, it would often be necessary to run the plants only part of the time, which would not merely throw a portion of the laborers out of employment, but would also add materially to the cost of production of the remaining product. It is probable, therefore, that when the export prices have been at cost [2] the result has been, by keeping the plants fully employed, to hold the prices to American consumers lower than would have been possible otherwise.

And on page 629 the report further says:
From such information as came to the Industrial Commission in response to its in-From such information as came to the Industrial Commission in response to its inquiries addressed to exporters, it is certain that the making of lower prices abroad than at home has been greatly exaggerated. About 20 per cent, of those reporting say that they occasionally make such prices in order to meet the market and sell their goods; but 30 per cent, report that they sell at either the same price abroad as at home, or at higher prices.

same price abroad as at home, or at higher prices.

It is a fact well known in the commercial world that exports from all countries are often sacrificed in foreign markets [Note—No country and no body of wage earners suffered more from this than did we of the United States under the Wilson-Gorman low free trade act; whoily irrespective of all tariffs at home. This was so reported by the royal commission to the British Parliament as far back as 1848, in which report we find the following significant language, on this point particularly:

"The laboring classes in the manufacturing districts are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for being employed at all to the losses which their employers voluntarily incur to gain and keep ployers voluntarily incur to gain and keep

which they are often indebted for being employed at all to the losses which their employers voluntarily incur to gain and keep possession of foreign markets. The practice thus reported upon more than fifty years ago in a free trade country has since been common to all countries, as is conclusively shown by the report of Mr. J. W. Jenks, who investigated the subject in Europe as agent of the Industrial Commission. It shows a commerce which is practically independent of tariffs, and which does not seem to be preventable by legislation except on the part of the importing country. The making of lower export prices is a question of business policy. It is unpopular and cannot be justified unless the benefits to the public are at least as great as those of the exporters. The Republican party claims that the benefits are as great, or greater, to the public as to the exporters, in that no wage earner has ever been asked to accept lower wages for that portion of his labor on the quantity exported at lower prices. Consequently, the wage earner smoney has been disbursed among the public to just the same amount as would have been disbursed had not any article of his manufacture been so exported, while his employer suffers in lessened income, whatever may be the shrinkage thus incurred to help keep his factory running on full time.

This then is the "head and front of our offending" in the matter of selling at lower prices abroad. We answer to the charge, and do not fear the verdict of the jury—the American voters—to be given next November.

Schenettady, N. Y., Sept. 1.

The Present Generation and the Future Life.

From the Congregationalist. Sermons about the future life have grown rare It is a generation since ministers began to be ret-icent about speaking of future punishment, exept to question its endlessness and its character. For a time the stress of preaching turned to the subject of future blessedness in heaven, but that gleam of immortality is fading out of sermon and prayer and lingers mainly in hymns and in the funcra! service.

subject is felt by many, which leads them to wel-come discussions by such teachers as William lames or John Piske concerning the continuance of personality after death or the experiments of the Society for Psychical Research; but this is far removed from the awe or the joy with which men used to speak of the future worlds

philosophical, impersonal interest in this

A New Complaint Against Baseball From the New Orleans Times Demo

Complaint is made in Mississippi that the portant work of picking the cotton crop is seriously interfered with by the baseball craze that has re cently swept over the South, and that many negroes ought to be in the cottonfields are playing ball. The craze is said to have reached such a stage that the planters would like to have base ball prohibited in cotton-picking season, so that the work would come first and fun afterward.

CITY HOSPITALS BADLY OFF. Trustees Say There Ought to Be a New

Believue Right Away. structural conditions of Bellevue Hospital are described by the trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals in a report sent to the Mayor as antiquated and unsanitary. The report also dwells upon the inadequate facilities for the reception and examination of patients, the overcrowded sleeping rooms and unwholesome quarters of the employees, the indecent conditions of the employees, the indecent conditions
of the prison wards and the unsatisfactory
method of cooking and serving the food of
the patients. The trustees recommend the
erection of a new hospital.

The report says that Gouverneur Hospital is the only modern fireproof hospital
awards by the site. The Harley Hospital our manufactures only t per cent. was re-duced in price, and of our total manufacture

owned by the city. The Harlem Hospital has been allowed to get into a very dilapi-dated condition and the Fordham Hos-The Harlem Hospital pital is in need of repair

OUR TUBE MAIL SERVICE.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger Inspects It.

W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, visited the Post Office product of each testifying firm, and the vesterday and inspected the pneumatic per cent, reported of that annual product, as tube mail receiving and despatching apparatus. Later he had a conference with Mr. Batchelor, inventor of the pneumatic tube, and Mr. Bogardus, general manager of the Tubular Despatch Company, which has obtained a renewal of its contract to carry the mails through the tubes for

No new pipes are to be laid for the present, but the old system, which connects the Post Office with Brooklyn and stations P. D. F. H and Madison Square, probably will be in working order by the end of this month.

THE COUNTRY TROLLEY.

Prenounced Worse Than the Automobile To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The accident to the President's carriage shows up in a conspicuous manner the recklessness and utter contempt for anybody's rights

on a street or road by the average trolley The people pay thousands of dollars to macadamize the roads, the trolley company tears them up and after they get through the road is strewn with loose, sharp stones and is never again in decent shape. The track is laid first on one side and then on the her, and again in the middle of the road. as the company chooses; every time the road turns the 'tack crosses the road so as to avoid a short surve, and as the rails pitch at a high

brak axles and is a menace to every one on the road. This one can see all over the country, above Sing Sing and above Perth Amboy, for instance, and in a dozen other places that

angle the crossing is always in condition to

might be named. A steam road must acquire a right of way. employ flagmen and have gates at crossings. but a trolley road can destroy everything the county has paid for, including the bridges

the county has paid for, including the bridges, and then run at any rate an irresponsible motorman thinks proper.

Every road is lined with signs limiting vehicles to eight miles an hour, while the cars run alongside of and across the road at twenty-five miles an hour and claim the right of way, as in the President's case. If the road cranks paid half the attention to troiley car accidents that they do to accidents to vehicles the danger on roads would not be constantly on the increase, but no one can hope for any intelligent road regulation or management so long as the troiley companies have printing presses to manufacture stock for judicious distribution in order to practically monopolize a highway, built with the people's money.

people's money.
The city of New York has spent \$1,000,000 o repair pavements between and around racks, made necessary in many instances y work on the tracks or by the earth sinking setween the sleepers till the pavement is ctually in waves, while the trolley company

actually in waves, while the trolley company ignores these same repairs, which are called for by their charters. See the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn.

If an automobile had been struck instead of the President's carriage, these same officials would have joined the popular damor and said it served them right. They vent their indignation on automobiles and are exactly in the position of the people who, when the first railroads were built, wanted them fenced in for fear the rapid motion of a train would set people crazy. It is time a State engineer was appointed to do nothing but keep the trolley roads from destroying and making dangerous the public highways.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN ABOUT.

The Clan-na-Gael. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to add a few paragraphs to the controversy in THE SUN relative to the Clan-na-Gae and the United Irish League. At the outset I desire to remark that I do not intend to impugn the motives, or indulge in persona abuse, of any persons who thus far have identified themselves with this acrimonious discussion, and shall assume that all have been actuated by honest motives. Two questions raised by Mr. Egan in his letter of resignation to the branch of the Clan-na-Gael which he was connected with deserve con-sideration at the hands of thoughtful and impartial critics. First, has the Clan-na-Gael a right to control the action of its members respecting the position they should adopt toward the United Irish League? And sec ondly, does the programme of the United Irish League embody those national ideals and principles to which extreme Irish Nationalists could consistently subscribe?

Now, a clear knowledge of the principles and policies of the Physical Force and Parliamentary movements, and their relation to the weil-being of the Irish race, will lead any impartial critic to the conclusion that the Clan-na-Guel has the same right to prohibit its members from supporting the United Irish League as the Republican party has, in New York, to prevent its members from siding or assisting Tammany Hall. The Knights of Columbus possesses the right to deny to its members the privilege of giving support to the Freemasons, or prohibit them from identifying themselves with any body the aims or principles of which conflict with those of that flourishing Catholic society. What reason or argument, then, can be assigned to justify the howl raised when the Clan-na-Guel decides to exercise a right inherent in all deliberate assemblies Now, a clear knowledge of the principles a right inherent in all deliberate assemblies of mankind?

a right inherent in all deliberate assemblies of mankind?

We now come to the second question involved in this discussion. Mr. Egan, in his letter of resignation, attempts to justify the support of the United Irish League by extreme Irishmen by quotations from the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, which express the beliefs of these two prominent Englishmen respecting the character and work of the United Irish League. But the beliefs and the views of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour concerning the character and possibilities of the United Irish League are no more of a test to judge an Irish national movement any more than the opinions of Satan would be a test to judge a religious organization. An organization or movement of any kind is not to be judged by what its friends or its enemies say about it; its claims to popular sympathy and support are invariably determined by the fruits of its policy. its policy.

The voters of this country evidently do not judge the Republican party by that Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hill says about it, neither is the Democratic party judged by the people by what Senator Hanna or Senator Platt says

concerning that party.

Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Balfour's motives

Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Balfour's motives

Egan are obvious to all intelligent observers.

Viewed in the light of these considerations

Mr. Events, corefully, built argumentative Egan are obvious to all intelligent observers.

Viewed in the light of these considerations Mr. Egan's carefully built argumentative structure falls to pieces like a house of sand.

But if we apply to the United Irish League the real test—the inevitable fruits of its policy—any reasonable man will see that not only does that organization not embody the national ideals and principles of the Irish people, but that it is a denationalizing body which no true Irish Nationalist can consistently support. The proof of this contention will be found by referring to the many able editorials written on the Irish question by The Sux on different occasions. In answer to the English opponents of Home Rule that a Parliament in Dublin would increase the disloyalty of the Irish and be a constant menace to the political interests of England. The Sux time and again has pointed to the sentiment of loyalty to the "Empire" existing in Canada and Australia: and that under conditions in Ireland similar to those in Canada and Australia the same feeling of loyalty and affection would be generated and Ireland brought closer to the heart of Great Britain.

Do Irish Nationalists desire these things?

Britain Irish Nationalists desire these things? P. Jones.

Mr. Thomas Brennan of 134 East Ninety-fourth street tells THE SUN that he is not the Thomas Brennan who wrote the letter printed on

JEHS COMPLAIN TO LOW Why, They Ask, Isn't Some One Punishet

for That Clubbing? A committee of the East Side Vigilan &

League called on the Mayor yesterday and protested against what they consider the delay in bringing to account policemes who are charged with unjustifiably clubbing Jews at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph. A. Sarasohn, the spokesman of the delegation informed the Mayor that the failure of the police authorities to take quick and decis action had encouraged patrolmen to newed outrage and oppression against the

poor of the East Side.
The delegation left with the Mayor a lo statement of alleged injustices. In a document even the Mayor came in for so criticism. He was chided in diploma language for appointing a co private citizens without power to do an thing except take the voluntary star ments of witnesses, instead of calling up the Commissioners of Accounts to make investigation. The report goes on that the only tangible result of all the quiries that have been held has been indictment of two policemen, and that, spite the indictment, the two men have been suspended by the Police Commission "The Brotherhood of Buttons" was

name the delegation gave to the pol describing the system by which t bers of the force banded together

nish testimony and to meet the technical requirements for their salvation. The Mayor said he would consider the complaints carefully, and that in reply to them he would communicate with the gation as soon as possible.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN SARATOGA.

Broadway Illuminated in Honor of the Meeting of the Guard Commanders

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.-Broadway is in nated to-night for a distance of almost miles, and the decorations are of the attractive character. Besides a wealth national colors, Masonic emblems and signia, colored lanterns and electrical effect added to the general picture. The spec occasion is the assembling here of for commanderies and twenty-five bands a ing as escort to the State Grand Commery of Knights Templar, which will its annual conclave to-morrow mo Malta commandery of Binghamtor evening gave an exhibition drill on Broa way, and it was witnessed by the many thousands of spectators who congregated on the sidewalk, at piazza window and on every perch of observation

NAVY WANTS ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Requests the War Department to Transfer the Hancock, Lawton, Grant and Rellet. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Navy Department has requested the War Department to transfer to the navy the transports Hancock, Lawton, Grant and Relief, which were recently offered for sale by the Quartermaster-General of the Army. The sels were considered unsatisfactory and the War Department declined to accept

The object of the navy in acquiring the transports is to convert two of them into receiving ships to release the Minneapolis, now at League Island, and the Columbia, at New York.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

System to Be Established in Chantanqua County That Will Serve as & Model WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Post Office Department expects to have in operation in Chautauqua county, N. Y., by the middle of the present month, a system of rura free delivery which will serve as a model for the installation of future service in all parts of the country. Chautauqua county was chosen for the purpose, as it is a thickly settled district, where an extensive system of rural free delivery is a necessity. six routes are already in operation in the county, and fifty more will be placed in operation by the 15th inst., the system being supplied by twenty-six distributing

GALLANT SAILOR HONORED.

Queen Wilhelmina Recognizes the Merit of Capt. Pet jer of the Potsdam. Caps. Albert Potjer of the Holland-America steamship Potsdam has received from Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands the order of Knight of Orange-Nassau for gallantry and long service as a commander. He has several medal-for saving life and property at sea. The Life Saving Benevolent Society of New York will give him a medal this week for rescuing the crew of the Norwegian bar Brun in midocean last year. H ted his 100th round trip as capta in the Holland-America service in 1898

Bishop Potter Goes to His Adirondack Camp.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8 .- Bisho Potter rode to Richfield Springs to-day on the top of a tallyho. He was on way to Hawk Island, Lake Placid, h Adirondack camp. He will remain in the Adirondacks with his daughters for a week. At the end of the week he wi return to Cooperstown, and on Saturday Sept. 20, it is expected he will go to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Clark and a her guests, to attend the Clark-Stokes wed-

ding on the 23d inst.

Mrs. Clark and her other guests made up a tallyho party to accompany Bishop to Richfield Springs.

Stock Exchange Seats Rising Again. A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was reported yesterday to have sold a \$79,000, an advance of \$3,500 over the last previous sale and only \$1,000 under the high record price, which was \$80,000, touches about the end of last year.

From the Descret Evening News.

A member of the Church living in Montar away from any organized ward, asks the Desi News to state where he can send his tithing to desires the address of the "general receiver." the benefit of others who may be in a similar sitt tion to that of our friend in the north, we will stathat the office of the Presiding Bishopric is at North Main street, Salt Lake City, and tithing w be received there which can be sent by post offorder, check or registered letter, as may be co

There are a great number of Latterday Sain scattered throughout the country who have removed from organized wards and have not take with them their "recommends" or certificates removal. These should be obtained as quick as possible, and every member should be enrolled on the books of the ward or branch of the Chur nearest to his or her residence. When this nection cannot be made in person, the certificate removal can be forwarded by letter. As to tith owever, when there are obstacles in the way of payment to a Bearer point, it can be forwarded the Presiding Bishop's office in this city, and it v

be duly recorded and receipted for Remarkable Locomotive Record.

From Engineering.

The average performance of a locomotive in country is a little over twenty thousand miles year, but an engine of the London and North Western Railway Company, designed by Mr. 1. 7 Webb, has just completed its second million mequal to 100 years' service on the ordinary by This is the Charles Dickens, well known to a travellers who journey between Manchester London. Early this month it completed the 5.31 round trip, in addition to 186 other trips, and due the whole of its career no passenger riding beit has suffered any accident. It is a wond record, and demonstrates the marvellous with which our great railways are conducted. speed has gradually been increased from 42 to 50 miles per hour, while the weight of the train he been augmented. The engine is only twenty you old, having been turned out of Crewe on Feb